our l'alreades are child's-play. At their mouths

on the rocky bottom, where vessels may find

anchorage, and around the saw-mill or the lum-

bermen's cabins, a patch of turf or of grain, re-

freshes the eye with its verdure. You perceive

long above or below and the closed barrier again

stretches impenetrable, and the demon of the

river has you at his mercy as before. The depth

of the water is very great, -they say from five

to seventeen hundred feet. It is black from its

profundity, and when dashed into foam by the

very much deeper; at its mouth the differ-

or forty fathoms sounds the St. Lawrence, and

its store of waters ever withholds the greater

part. The tide rises and falls there near thirty

feet, but the flood at the mouth,-which is mar-

rower than the stream above,-serves only as a

The first sensation after you come around the

deed affoat on the Saguenay, is surprise deepen-

ing into awe as the features of the scene are ap-

prehended by the mind. It is not the awe you

have before the omnipotence of Niagara, nor the

soaring sublime of feeling with which eye and

imagination climb far up shivery glaciers. Here

the impression is gradual : it gathers, working

leave you weary and indifferent when it is ex-

hausted. To Niagara you desire always to re-

turn, you never out-grow its fascination; but

the Saguenay, once printed upon the memory, you

would not care to behold again, save perchance

as guide to a friend, or if still young enough, you

bride. For a bridal tour, or its opposite, a jour-

ney to neutralize and eradicate sorrow, the

earth has no fitter place; this utter savage-

ness is solitude for lovers; this grandeur and

eay dream of returning some day with your

all the tides of the Saguenay are its own.

## A WEEK'S VACATION.

THIN EAGUENAY Differial Correspondence of The N. Y. Telland

CARONEA, Wednesday Evening Aug. 27, 1851. About 2 c'elock this morning we were wakened by the hiss of steam, and soon after heard the creak of the windlass getting up the

anchor; and by 3, the Revland Hill was on her way ever the St. Lawrence. The distance across, from Cacouna, is some

thirty miles; it was fairly daylight when we passed the dangerous shouls of Isle Rousse in the St. Lawrence, just above the entrance of the Saguenay; and the sun had just flashed over the bills as we touched at a charming little place, called Lasalou, or Tadousac, just within the mouth. This is the first post of the Hudson's Bay Company, which formerly had an entire menopoly of the river, and kept a fort here to prevent vessels from entering it; they yet monopelize the fur trade and salmen fisheries, which, though less considerable than tormerly. still possess a value; and their posts extend along the river far up into the interior, all of which is wilderness, with some exceptions that are trifling compared to the magnitude of the

Lasalou lies in a green dell among the ragged and barren hills broken apart for the passage of the river. It is completely sheltered except toward the south. Its half dozen cottages, placed as convenience, not regularity, has dictated, look down the slope with a coquettish picturesqueness, and, as if to complete the picture as our boat draws toward the wharf, three or four girls in light dresses and with the broad brimmed straw hats, that in Canada fill the place of both parasol and bonnet, come like nymphs tripping acress the dewy sward to welcome some friend expected among our passengers. A more debeious scene could not be imagined, and some of our younger comrades behold it as if they would gladly end their travels there, nor seek to explore further the wonders of the Saguenay. For a moment we all feel the attraction; shall we debark here and try the experiment of a life which shines so tempting in its setting of granite

and pine forests But the Rouland Hill, as if alraid of such seductions, scarcely pauses; in a twinkling the passengers are landed; we glide past a juiting promentory and the lovely village is seen no more. We are in the silence and solitude of

val wildness and largeness of this river and all

that pertains to it. It rolls to-day utterly new

of the river he can plunder of their woods, but

ships that occasionally ascend the stream dur-

mg the brief season of navigation, will come no

more after the forests are removed; and then save

the visits of summer curiosity from distant cities,

the Saguenay and its territories will be aban-

doned to the wandering savage and outlying hant-

er-if indeed, their race be not also extinguished

Such a destiny befits this monotonous magnifi-

cence of power and barrenness; it is in keeping

with the mystery and grandear that here are

native. The Saguenay is alone in Nature. Other

rivers whose names are stored in our remem-

brance, have a relationship with Man which

makes them dear and admirable. Human achieve-

ments, and traditions, and the miracles of Art

lend them fame and beauty, and pradiate their

shores with a luster that touches every heart

We recall them as flowing amid fields and vine

yards, as reflecting the loveliness of gardens and

of homes : towns rise there, and their waters are

our highways. Not such is the Saguenay. For

the imagination it has no romance, for the eye no

grand like the Alps, but unlike them it is living

betwixt its inwalling crags, your fancy dreams of

valleys and habitable plains beyond, to which

this is the gateway, and which will bloom all the

fairer because of the stern and forbidding en-

trance. But vainly the wearied voyager watches

for glimpses of that better country. Still the

same panorama of cliff and mountain is unfolded

the same sombre flood tempts you to plange and

bearn its profoundest secret. You ask eagerly.

and are told by the old hunters and lumbermen.

you see on either shore, and those you saw yes-

can never be inhabited or civilized. And thus,

how perfectly it defies and disdates human asso-

her maturer life the traces and results of youth-

ful turbulence and passion, kept here the me-

rared in awful convulsion, and the now solid sur-

face was heaved and tossed by the flery fermen

tation within. To this day volcanic energies

into the river within the date of popular tradition.

the distance its breadth is three or four miles.

prehend the illusion that the lucidity of the ar-

must then leave them to deeper foneliness.

the Saguenay. I know no art of language to paint the prime-

and lonely as when its bed was first torn out, desolation of Nature will chime in and aliay the the mountains that are its shores hurled asunder. bitterness of grief. and its black and mysterious waters poured There is little variety here, or indeed there is through the rift. Of rock are its sides and of rock none at all. Each bend in the river only repeats its bottom. No ship can find holding-ground the crags, and headlands, and wide sweep of there, were her cables long enough to sound the water that you just left behind; only here depths. No habitation has a place upon the and there the hills rise into vaster and wilder eraggy and precipitous shores. In ascending proportions, though still the same in kind. The or descending you see no signs of human life Tete du Boule, a gray island whose rocks tower except some Indian in his stealthy cance bunting from the center of the stream, is a land-mark for seals, or paddling down to Lasalou with his for voyagers; so are the twin promontories last night's cargo of salmon. Or at long interwhose names, Eternity and Trinity, record the vals you pass a cove where some creek empastonishment of the early explorers as they ties and where a saw-mill has been set up to rowed in the shadow of their gigantic battle. convert the forest into boards and timber. There ments. These two rocks, or rather mountains, possibly you may see a ship waiting for her lastand near together upon the western shore ding. But for these you must suppose yourself the highest is two thousand one hundred feet and your companions the first adventurers in a from the surface of the water, they are nearly region without parallel. You listen but hear no perpendicular, though one of them- I think it sound save the struggle of the engine and the is Eternity-after rising a thousand feet or more plashing of the wheels, and even they are abprojects slightly forward its jagged summit, as sorbed and lost in the insatiable vastness. Not ir, at some expected signal, to plunge down and a bird, wakened by the sunrise, cuts the clear air . fill the chasm. The boat went very near-alyou watch the shore with impatience, but not a most everywhere on the river the depth is the beast is seen crawling down the chil's to slake same on the sides as in the center, -so that the his morning thirst. Even the trees that cling to curious might gaze straight up along the face of the sides and summits of the mountains, are the precipice. Of course such a stare sky-ward blasted by fire or dead from exhaustion of the can give no idea of the magnitude, or the effect scanty soil, as if a curse had been laid upon the of these antediluvian monuments. If you wish locality, where Man is forever an exile and stranger, never a conqueror and inhabitant .up the river, and float slowly down; you will The countless ranges of hills that he back breathe freer when they are passed.

I heard of no legends connected with these any other of the pannacles in whose company we have spent the day. There may have been of the doctrine of philosophical necessity. The such told by Indians or voyagers over their writer shrmks from no conclusions logically deducicamp fires, but I can scarce believe it. Such ble from that doctrine, even to the banishment of the wierdness of Nature must stifle fancy, or at least array it in supernatural and inhuman gloom. If the gossip of the hunter's bivouac was ever varied with tales of Trinity and Eternity I am sure they were told with a shudder; the Saguenny must have been the Indian Pyriphlegethon, the stream eneirching hell.

There is nothing that can be called picturesque on this river. I heard of artists there making studies; no doubt such may be made with prefit, as in a school of nature different from all others. But if wise, they will keep their studies to themselves, and never use them in picture-making. Art can find here much to learn, but little to reproduce. Pictures need a human interest; no landscape is agreeable or satisfactory that neither has nor suggests the presence of Man. How worthless are canvas representations of Niagara, and what person of charm save that of mystery and awe. It is sense would think to paint a chain of icy Alpine hights, except as mere practice in the manipula At first, as you stem its rapid current and pass tion of forms and colors ! Such pictures may be convenient for those who have not beheld Ningara or the Alps, but they do not appeal to our sympathies. We look at them as at a piece of skillful workmanship, like a nice shee or a hand somely stucked waist coat. The Saguenay is of Niagara, and so is not a fit subject for pigments before the oppressed and bewildered vision; still and reneils. It is to be seen in its own propertions and with its own environment, or it is not gallery of the Titans. The more faithful the that back of the river for leagues and leagues on each side, are only other hills like these

likeness the greater the failure. -We have had a brilliant day for our excursion, terday in descending the St Lawrence. They but sharp as November, and with a piercing wind rushing down the deep gorge, and blowing at last, you understand the Saguenay, and feel at right angles with the sea breeze of the St Lawrence. Even with overcoats tightly buttoned, the deck was not tolerable, and only two ciation. It will have no companions, save its or three old stagers maintained there a doublemountains, indomitable and solitary as itself. it quick promenade in spite of the bitter cold. At is as if Nature, imitating Man, and preserving in Ha-Ha Bay, some seventy miles up, where the mountains retreat to give place to a strip of lowland, the climate seemed to amelierate. There mentoes of that epoch when the creative forces are crops of wheat upon the slopes, still green and with little chance of ripening. Some three or four hundred persons are settled there, supported by the lumber trade; and indeed they to haunt the region; about Cape Torment, on the me that on the entire river five thousand get their St. Lawrence, earthquakes are frequent, and hving by it, and by hunting and fishing. I think islands are pointed out which once were there are in all sixteen saw-mills in the various hills on the mainland, and have been thrown localities, and of these, I believe, all except that | force of mind | It presents a series of useful deliat Chicourini, the head of maxigation, belong to They tell us the Saguenay is no where less one proprietor, Mr. Price, of Quebec, who is said than a mile wide, and that for the greater part of to employ two thousand men. It all the lumber produced be as good as that I saw to-day, it is It was hardly possible to believe it. Only easy to credit that it brings a higher price at when the boat came so near the rocks, that Lendon than any other. The business has not we thought almost to touch them, and yet perceived ourselves a stone's throw off, did we apalways paid, however. Those who first set up

on the eye. On either hand the river is bounded | failed. Mr. Price was largely their creditor. ty grante hills, varying from eight hundred to having furnished them the capital and supplies to commence with, and naturally came into possestwo thousand feet in hight. Fantuatic and inregular to shape, now towering in perpendicular | sien of their establishments. The operation was craps, new rounded off in steep comes covered | 2 shrend one. The workness in the miles are with scattered pines and cedars, they shut in the sturry fellows, and like the peasantry of the river, with ne interruption except where they lower St. Lawrence, unler from those up-counopen to admit the waters of some impetuous | try actions we are lamiliar with, in being monmountain stream. Such little inlets alone break | of large and a recular frame, and or heavy the continuity of these majestic walls to which | feature

the spring torrents have formed a holding ground | few passingers were lamited for the remoter in North : from this lake the Saguenay takes its these nooks only as you are passing them; after time. It is said that there is some good hand ing and building. However, the Father, a man or capital qualities, with French galety enough to support the most desperate enterprise, bade us a smiling tarewell and set off for his journey steamer's paddles becomes a heautful amber. through the woods. We start a half hour look-No other river appears so old as this. Though it | ing about the village, till we were called to go is called a tributary of the St. Lawrence it is a board. Then the steamer was put about, and with wind and current to favor, hastened down ence is said to be seven hundred feet; a line | the river. Just before sunset we stopped again at Lasalen, and ere night fall were once more at anchor on the Southern shore of the St. one of a hundred and sixty the Saguenay. Thus Lawrence. To-morrow morning we take in a the tributary is the superior of the two, and of host of passengers who have been spending the summer at Cacouna, and by night shall be at Quebec. I can wish others who hereafter make the excursion to the Saguenay, no better fordam to roll back the outpouring mass, and thus | tune than ours upon the Rowland Hill, with the courteous attentions and mexhaustible good humor of Capt. Jeans. An old traveler can rocks that shelter Lasalou and feel yourself in- prize the fortune of falling into hands so gentlemanly and hospitable, and for the sake of the public, I hope he may not soon quit a route where he has made himself so popular.

The Saguenay must become a regular resort for Summer tourists. To see it requires three days' absence from Quebec. If these hasty and uncompacted notes shall contribute to excite the upon sense and thought together, till at last it | attention of the public to one of the great natural comes upon you like a storm to pass away and | wonders of the continent, the purpose of their writer will be accomplished.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF Teknor, Reed & Fields have published a third volume of "POEMS," by WILLIAM MOTHERWELL in uniform style with the previous issues of Motherwell's "Poetical Works," and "Minstrelsy." The following is a fair specimen of Scribner.) his Scotch songs:

SONG.

He courted me in parlor, and he courted me in ha', He courted me by Bothwell banks, among the flowers sae sma'. He courted me with pearlins, wi' ribbons and wi'

He courted me wil laces, and wil mony mair braw things; oh, he courted best o' a' wi' his black But,

blythesome ee, Whilk wi' a gleam o' witcherie cuist glaumour over We hied thegither to the fair it rade ahint my joe, I fand his heart leap up and down, while mine heat faint and low:

He turned his rosy cheek about, and then, ere I could trow.

The widdifu o' wickedness took arles o' my mon!

Syne, when I feigned to be sair fleyed, sac pawkily

And aye he waled the loanings lang, till we drew mear the town, When I could hear the kimmers say: "There rides a comely ioun "
I turned wi' pride and keeked at him, but no as to he seen.

And thought how dowie I wad feel, gin he made love on the manly chiel, aff-hand, thus frankly said

" Meg, either tak me to yoursel, or set me fairly To Glasgow Green I link'd wi' him, to see the

teries there.

He birled his penny wi' the best-what noble could do man. But ere ac nt he'd tak me hame, he cries . " Meg, tell Gin ye will hae me, there's my lufe, I'll aye be leal honest, loving heart how could I draw a On sic

really to see them, take a canoe a mile or two | What could I do but tak Rab's hand, for better or

THE PHILOSOPHY OF JUSTICE, REhttle volume is devoted to a discussion and defense idea of sivine justice from the government of the world. The style of the book is little adapted to the nature of the subject. It is crude, audacious, and often disgustingly flippant. It has no trace of the intellectual reserve with which it becomes finite minds to deal with themes involving the Infinite and Absolute. The author has evidently an active, effer. vescing intellect, some power of logical analysis, and of continuous reflection on abstract subjects, but he has no sobriety of judgment, no comprehensiveness of view, and no sense of the delicate and evanescent shades of evidence from which the truth is patiently elicited. His mode of treating some of the topics, which come under his consideration, resembles that of an artist who should attempt to paint a ministure with a white-wash brush. He also strangely over rates his originality. Many of the conclusions which he brings forward with the dogmatic pomp of a discoverer, are familiar to the readers of Spinoza and Hebbes, or of their numerous maitators and satellites With great pretension, the work has little merit. Even if it opened so deep a vista into the mysterieof the universe, as the author seems to imagine, he would be inexcusable for presenting his speculations to the public in such a loose, disjointed, confused. intricate, and insolent style. As clearness is the first demand of a healthy intellect, so modesty is the primary grace among the moral virtues. (12mo pp. gest John S. Taylor )

LECTURES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. the same age and lineage as the Alps and by WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS.-We have heretofore expressed our admiration of the mental vigor and felicitous expression which characterize the theological writings of this emment divine. Both his cast of seen at all. Who would care for a miniature mind and his language are eminently Sakon-sound, robust, and of massive strength. He is at once the most secular and the most spiritual of religious writers, enforcing his weighty admonitions to the conscience with illustrations drawn from real life, and set forth with the graces of a rare and elegant literary culture. Dissenting, with the most earnest conviction, from many of his statements, we are always charmed with the mode in which they are presented The present volume, which consists of a series of lectures on the Lord's Prayer, and in connection with the main subject, touches on a great variety topics, is full of suggestive thought, and is not un worthy of the high reputation of the author. (17mo pp. 242. Gould & Lincoln.

> F TO "ELEMENTS OF THOUGHT," by ISAAC Taylor is republished from the minth London edtion by William Gowans. It is intended to import a simple and intelligible explanation on subjects nected with the mental faculties, to afford a gradu and easy exercise to the power of abstruction, anthus to introduce the young reader into a region of thought favorable to the cultivation of accuracy and tions secording to the received nomenclature of English metaphysics. (12me pp. 168.)

TO "ELEMENTS OF LATIN PROSUNCIAmerely a manual for students, but contains a great deal of curious philological precarch and inguisious and the lefty, overshadowing shores had put up. thend more generally of large source have all a separation on that one of the contract of the are often irresultily come. (Der no December 1)

however, to have become acquainted with Dr. Kraitsay's profound speculations on the formation of lan suage, whose work on the "Significance of the Alphabet," he found more difficult to get from Boston, than the relumes of Lipcius, Cellarius, and Manutius from Europe. He must have been very unlocky in his approcation, for all the Boston booksellers are not such allow couches, witness unread lies of their dusty publications on our table. (itimo pp. 76. Lappemoott, Grambo & Co ;

THE DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, No. 40, (D. Aspleton & Co.) completes the work, of with ureat promptness, as they were looked for with interest by numerous scientific readers. In preparing this Dictionary, the Editors have made use of the publications of all countries distinguished in mechanal pursuits, while at the same time they have not lost sight of the progress of mechanism and engineering in the United States. They have been furnished with drawings and descriptions by many patentses, and have also drawn largely from specificaions in the Patent Office. The manner in which this work is executed is creditable to the enterprise of the publishers, and the scientific knowledge, disrimination and segacity of the Editors. It will hold an important place among our indispensable

books of reference. TW "THE ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPApra." No. 23, is issued by Rudoloh Garrigue. This splended work, of which the first volume complete, is already issued, will be brought to a close in two more numbers. No lover of elegant and tasteful books should fail to make acquaintance with this admirable publication. The plan is unique in this country, and is carried out with emment success. Every branch of knowledge, which admits of pictorial illustration, is here set forth in careful and clatorate treatises, while its leading facts are indelibly impressed on the memory by a series of most ex pressive engravings. As a valuable addition to the family library, this work will be sought by the intellinear purchaser, and we think no one who obtains possession of it will find any cause for disappoint

THE EPOCH OF CREATION," By ELEATAR LORD, is an elaborate treatise defending the literal construction of the Scripture parzative of the creation, in opposition to the pretensions of modern geology. Mr. Lord rejects the scientific analogies, which have been urged in favor of an older date than that assigned to the material universe in the book of Genesis, and argues his point with considerable ingenuity and force. Indeed we think he has been perfectly successful in showing that the authority of the Bible cannot be claimed for such a high antiquity of the world, as is supposed by many eminent savans of the present day to be proved by the researches of science. (12 mo. pp. 11. Charles

THE NORTH-BRITISH REVIEW," always grapples manfully with leading questions of the day, usually discussing them with fairness and ability. The August number, issued by L. Scott & Co., is devoted to subjects that are talked of in all circles, and handles them in a frank, bold, carnest manner. Among the topics discussed, are "Social Science: its History and Prospects," "Net Results of 1848 in Germany and Italy," the doctrines e-Goethe, Owen, and Fairbairn on "Typical Forms," in animal and vegetable life, the writings of the author of " Alton Locke," Ruskin's Works, Catholic Question, and Babbage on the Great Exhi-

"BLACKWOOD," for Sept., opens with Bann'd the auld mair for missing fit, and thrawing a book of African travels by the author of "A Voyage up the White Nile," which it pronounces "amusing as a romance," written in a "manly. honest tone," and containing an "extraordinary amount of useful and curious information," with accounts of beasts and reptiles so remarkable as almost to reconcile one to the possibility of some of the zoological marvels narrated by the Yankee Docfor Mayo in his rhapsody of Kaloolah." The lively description of Paris in 1851 is continued, and there is a sharp review of Ruckin's writings on Art. (L.

> TW "RULE AND MISRULE OF THE ENGLISH S AMERICA."- The renowned " Sam Slick the Clock Maker" (otherwise Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia) here treats us to his reasons for supposing that Resublican institutions can find no practical success in Europe. He appeals to the history of this country to prove that our free government is rather a happy accident, than the result of deliberate wisdom. His mains for monarchy is sustained by elaborate historical inductions, showing both ingenuity and rewearch, but by no means adapted to lead Americans to place themselves under the protection of any erowned head of Europe. (12mo. pp. 379. Harper & Brothers.)

TEP "INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A PAS-OR," by WILLIAM WISNER - A narrative of singular eligious episodes, which occurred during the prevaence of revivals in Western New-York, and in the ordinary routine of parochial duty. It throws much light on the religious habits and modes of thought which have been widely cherished in various social circles in this country. The author shows a pecuhar taste in the titles of his chapters, some of which rival the quamtness of the old Puritan phraseology. 12me pp. 316. Charles Scribner.)

17 "The Anteditivian History," by E. D. PENDELL, is a critical examination of the early portion of the Book of Genesis, interpreting their contents by the law of correspondence and a spiritual sense as set forth by Emanuel Swedenborg. It is an able exposition of that system, and written in a more need style than we often find in the theological productions of the Swedenborgian school of mystics 12mo., pp. 324. Boston. Ous Clapp. Sold by John Allen, and by J. S. Redfield.)

TE "HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT RE-ORMATION IN PRANCE," by Mrs. MARSH. A reprint of an interesting work by one of the first of living English povelists. She has lent the power of he vivid imagination to the portraiture of the noble martyrs whom she describes. Her work exhibits the Ruguenots in their personal, domestic character, as well as in the important part which they played the political history of their times. (2 vols. 12mo pp. 327, 306. Pail : Bianchard & Lead

TO "The LAWS OF HEALTH," by Lio-NEL JOHN BEALE .- An adherent of the orthodox system of medicine, the author has little patience with modern theories. Still, his book contains many good rules for the management of health, and may be read with advantage by those who live in daily terror of dyspepsia, gou', apoplexy and other " ills that flesh is heir tp." (Pimo, pp. 260. Blanchard & Lee.)

THE COTTAGE BEE KEEPER," by a Country Construction This is the first of a sories, on utled "Saxton's Farm and Cottage Library," de signed to present brief treaties on Bees, Rabbits Pigeons, Birds, Flowers, Fruits, Sweet and Culmary Herbs, and numerous other subjects apperture domestic and rural economy. (12mo.pp. 119. C. M.

The enlarged edition of BARRY CORN-ALL's "Porus," published by Ticknor, Reed & Pields, contains seventy new poems in rhyme, and a considerable quantity of dramatic verse not before printed, together with forty songs, comitted in the latest English copy. This edition is issued in the beautiful style for which the publications of Ticknor & Co. are celebrated, and not unworthy the melting sweetness of the poetry.

"THE COMIC NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HUMAN NACE," designed and illustrated by THAN," by S. S. Hannesan - This little treatise is not | Hanny L. Sympless, has reached the concluding number. It has exhibited a good deal of numorous and satirical talent throughout the series, though The wither shows a deep interest in the many of its best hits are too local in their applicaanalogy of languages, and presents many variable monto be generally appreciated. The allustrations

17 " A SVINE'S CYCLOPADIA OF ANEC-DOTES OF LITERATURE AND VIOL PING ARTS." A collection of literary scrape and fragments, arranged under appropriate heads and drawn from a great variety of sources. The work is to be issued somimenthly, in eight numbers, making a large octavo volume of some 700 pages. (Boston: Gould & Lin-

"LIFE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS." by Rev. HENRY CHEEVER. A description of the devel openent and present state of society in the Sandwich Islands, accompanied with the inflicensed affuence of motto and quotation for which the author has at tained an andisputed previousence. (12mo. pp. 355.

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TO "A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MA-ACRES."-A valuable agricultural treatise, taken from the recent publication of the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful knowledge, with additional notes by the American Editor. 412 mo., pp 204. Philadelphia: E. S. Jones & Co. Sold by C S. Francis & Co.) THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTA-

illustrative notes, and copious embellishments. It is issued in monthly numbers, of thirty-six pages each, by R. Sewell, and edited by D. Mead. IT MATILDA MONTGOMERIE," by Major RICHARDSON, is the sequel to "Wacousta," The scene is laid in the late American war. The stery is related with great vivacity, and contains passages of

MENT," No. 1, is an edition of Cobbin's popular work

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12 Essays on Woman's True Destiny," by Angelique Le Petit Marrin. A tissue of rhapsodies on an important subject. The author is a person of excellent intentions, but not competent to treat a great social question. (12mo, pp. 43. War-

ren, O.

considerable vigor, (8vo. pp. 13). Dewitt & Daven-

TO " MEMOIR OF MARY LUNDY DUNCAN," by Hen Mornen. A biography of an excellent woman, introducing the reader into the heart of . most worthy family, and calling forth a sincere in-terest in the character of both mother and daughter. (18mo, pp. 371. American Tract Society.)

TO "A LAMB FROM THE FLOCK," by S. H. Tyso, D. D. An affectionate tribute to the memo ry of a child belonging to the Sunday School of St. George's Church, in this city. The narrative of his brief life is related with simplicity and true feeling. A word, (24mo, pp. 56. R. Carter & Brothers.)

THE EMERALD ISLE," for Sept., is the second number of a new magazine devoted to the dissemination of Irish literature in this country. and containing articles by several young Irishmen resident in New-York. (F. X. Kavanagh.)

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CROSS," a new edition of the Memoir of a devoted churchwoman whose name is not given. (12mo, pp. 157 IT A new edition of Lowell's charac-

teristic poem, "The Vision of Sir Launeal" is issued by Tickner & Co., Boston, and sold by Geo. P. 17 "ARTHUR CONWAY." by Capt. E. H.

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trative of life in the tropics (8vo. pp. 146. Harper &

The "The Individual," a Baccalaureate Address, by President WYLLE of Indiana University, showing the importance of individual responsibility.

Often eloquent in language and illustration. TO "HISTOIRE DE LA RESTAURATION," par A. de LANABTINE. We have received a neat Brussels edition of this work, from R. Garrigue.

To "THE CONFESSOR," an historical ovel is published by A. Hart, Philadelphia, and solby Dewitt & Davenport.

Philadelphia Magazines. "SARTAIN" has no remarkable feature

this month.-" GRAHAM" is an excellent number, with a good variety of subjects from the metaphysical speculations of Dr. Eider on "Habit" to a chapter on " English Hounds," by Frank Forester, - " Go. pgy" has an unusual amount of poetical contributions, of which some are of more than average ment. C. W. Webber gives a good sporting article Trouting on Jessup's River," and Mrs. E. Oakes Smith continues the fine bits of mysticism, "The Confessions of a Dreamer."- "Pereg-ox" shows the usual familiar array of names well known to the readers of that Magazine. (Dewitt & Davenport, H. Long & Brother.)

It An illustrated edition of the Poems of Thomas Buchanan Read is announced in Eng land. The drawings are to be made by Kenny Meadows, and other emment artists. Mr. Read is a graveful poet, and well deserves the compliment.

Laborers Wanted in Western New-York. GENESEE Co., N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1851 To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a great want of Laborers throughout the entire farming portion of this State I think I am within the limits of truth when I say, a hundred thousand families could be profitably employed.

Farmers, however, complain that they cannot get foreigners, and the unmigrants complain that when they go into the country they cannot get employment. From my own experience, I am satisfied that a system could easily be adopted, which will absorb a large number of nongrants, and give the farmer means of coltiating his land at a reduced expense.

My plan has been, to build cheap, comfortable nouses, costing from \$75 to \$150 for each family. Since I have done so I find no difficulty in getting a good supply or hands. Most of my intorers in that way board themselves, and thereby save me a world of trouble in my household matters, and make it easier to pay. In point fact, it makes a sort of partnership between the proprietor and the inhorers, which is to our pual advantage. t would suggest to my brother farmers to try

the experiment. I think you assured me the other day, that the supply of immigrants would be equal to any possible demand. If Mechanics would come more into the com-

try, they will find plenty of chances to set up for themselves, and be their own misters, with plenty of work at all times. In my little village plenty or work at all times. In my tor a good here, there is a first-rate chance for a good here, there is a first-rate chance for a good here. wagon-maker, cabinet-maker and shoe-make and if they will attend to their business, the need not lack for work a single day. If a i mechanics wish to come into the country, I who turnish them land to build upon by the side and will agree t pay them for their improvements whenever they wish to leave. The location is very healthful. and advantageous for almost any business Yours, truly,

INDIAN COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS .-INDIAN COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS AND AND ACCOUNTS OF THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIAN AND ACCOUNTS OF THE SIX NATIONS OF THE SIX NATIONS OF THE SIX O and the siver modal presented by Washing sectionated way 6 hirt Red Jarket, and washing will be death.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CONSPIRACY CASE. ARGUMENT

HON, WILLIAM H. SEWARD

THE DEFENSE. DELIVERED

At Detroit, on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 12, 13, and 15, 1831. PRONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE BY T. C. LELING.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT-GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY-This is Detroit, the Commercial Metropolis of Michigan. It is a prosperous and beautiful city, and is worthy of your pride. I have enjoyed its hospitalities liberal and long. May it stand and grow and flourish forever. Seeenty miles westward toward the center of the Peninsula, in the county of Jackson, is Leoni, a rural district, containing two new and obscure villages, Leoni and Michigan Center. Here, in this dock, are the chief members of that community. Fither they have committed a great crime against this Capital or there is here a conspiracy of infamous persons seeking to effect their ruln. by the machinery of the law. A State that al, lows either great criminals to go unpunished or great conspiracies to prevail, can enjoy nouther peace, security, nor respect. This trial occurs in the spring time of the State. It involves so many private and public interests, develops transactions so singular, and is attended by inculents so touching, that it will probably be regarded not only as an important judicial event in the history of Michigan, but also as entitled to a place among the extraordinary State trials of our country and of our times.

Forty and more citizens of this State were cused of a felony, and demanded, what its Cor stitution assured them, a trial by jury. An advocate was indispensable in such a trial. They required me to assume that office, on the ground of necessity. I was an advocate by profession, For me the law had postponed the question of their guilt or innocence. Can any one furnish me with what would have been a sufficient excuse for refusing their demand? How maxime officia est, ut quaisquam maxime opus indigent, ita ei potassimum opitulari," was the instruction given by Cicero. Can the American lawyer find a better rule of conduct, or one derived from highe

A word. Conflemen, on the origin and progress

si this controversy-not to excuse the defend-

ants nor to arraign the State. Fitteen years ago, Michigan attempted to stretch a railroad across the Peninsula, from shore to shore. It was honorable even to fail in so noble a design An imperfect road was built, reaching from Detroit to Kalamazoo, and was traveled by a few slothful engines. The State conducted it, as the State conducts every thing, with conciliation and kindness towards the people. Necessity obliged the State to give the enterprise over to a corporation, which speedily extended the road to the Western Waters and brought it into a perfect condition. Engines increased equally in numbers and speed, and the road became a thoroughfare abke useful and important to the citizens of Michigan and the whole country. This public gain was attended by the usual conflict between the corporation and citizens, about routes, titles, prices, stations and property unavoidably taken, injured or destroyed. The regions through which it passed were newly opened. The inhabitants were settlers, and settlers are generally poor. Their farms were not fenced. Public roads, as well as public lands, were habitually used as ranges for pasturage. Cattle, often the settler's only convertible property, were frequently destroyed. The change was sudden and abrupt The corporation refused to pay damages : the settler insisted on them. Latigation ensued, and failed to settle the contested claim. The corporation offered half price, as a compromise. The settler regarded this as a constraint of right and invisted on the whole. Jealousy of wealth and power inflamed the controversy. O casionally a settler retainsted and ultimately several united in committing trespasses The corporation invoked the legal tribunals, but failed for want of evidence. The controversy beame embittered, sheety in Jackson County. On the night of the 19th of November last, the freight depoat Detroit took fire and was reduced to ashes. one dreamed, or ever would have dreamed of an incendiary, had not a public outcast, lured by the tempting rewards of the corporation, conceived the thought of enriching himself by charging the crime committed here upon persons in Jackson County, obnoxious for trespasses committed there. He secretly gave body and form to that suspicion, and on the 19th of April last it resulted in the aileged disclosure of a long concerted, profoundly contrived and deliberately executed conspiracy by citizens of

structures of the Michigan Central Railroad. Thus it is seen that the State, by neglecting to prowide for the consequences of the sudden change of its policy, caused its citizens "to stumble in their ways from the ancient paths, to walk in paths, in a

Leoni for the entire demolition of the rails and

way not cast up." There has been a wild and fearful conflict. On one side, unbridled, licentious speech, retaliation of private wrongs upon the body politic, by reprisals, reckiess of condition, sex or age, and of distinction between the offending and the guitless; on the other, a corporate police of mercenary spies, haunting and pursuing the steps of all who were exposed to their suspicion or their malice. Secret accusations were

suspicion or their malice. Secret accusations were carefully compiled by seribes and verified by eaths before magnistrates, with the carefully studied and profouncily concealed purpose of obtaining, in some way, evidence enough to sustain an accusation against citizens of Leoni of same crime or crimes for which they could be tried away from Jackson County.

When all was matured, an indictment was speedily found against Abei F. Pitch and others for burning the Depot at Detroit, another for burning the new depot which had arisen in its place; another for burning the depot at Marshall, another, in the U. S. Court, for manufacturing and passing counterfeit money, and still another for burning mails. Civil actions were simulaneously brought against the detendants. Ball, in frightful sums, was exacted in each of these actions and on every one of these indictments. Able and sympathing friends were teady to become bound frightini soms, was exacted in each of these and on every one of these indictments. Able and sympathizing friends were teady to become bound but the wealth of Jackson County could not meet the large demand, and the defendants, ever since have been held fast as in a cage of iron. The corporation employed ten lawyers among the most empent within the State, and assuming the direction of the country of the count nent within the State, and assuming the direction of the prosecution and detraying a large portion of its expense, has poured forth, through the tips of its witnesses, the compiled volume of secretly gathered accusations. The prisoners have come daily into Court to encounter these accusations and have returned at night to confront pestitential disease in the jail. The press of Michigan received the disclosures as true and proclaimed them to the world. The press throughout the whole country, accepting the disclosures, responded in expressions of horror to what it resurded as evidence of a universal demoralization in Michigan, and demanded immediate punwhat it regarded as evidence of a universal demons-ization in Michigan, and demanded immediate pub-ishment of the accused, with a restoration of the ear-

ishment of the accused, with a restoration of the earlier and more rigorous penal code of the state.

Meanwhite, death, by removing the lowest c.d he
highest of the alleged of enders, has invessed the
transaction with the dignity of tragedy. Reaction
has come, and with it division of opinion and of sympathy. It is a strict between a Corporation and the
City of Detroit on the one side, and the County of
Jackson on the other. The question is vehemently
discussed, whether Abel F. Fitch died a feion or a
victum of cruci oppression. Opposition to the for
poration, on whatever grounds, containing itself
within legal limits, of course gains strength by moderation. Corporate wealth cannot long oppress the
citizen in such a country and under such a Government as this. Your verdied against these defendants
if it shall appear to be well grounded upon the evdence, will abate a rapidly rising popular commotion but, if it shall not be so sustained by the evdence, a people who make the wrongs of each or
the common causaio and will pen strong matter a
rath out of the basely largets calls of a recessor.